FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NICOLAIDES SAYS JUNTA TO BE RESTORED 'SOON'

PY091700 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1645 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jul (TELAM) -- During a visit he paid to Malvinas war veterans at the military central hospital today, Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides said that "we are one step away from the full restoration of the military junta."

He added: "The military junta still exists; there has been only a discrepancy over the designation of the president."

Asked how long the restoration would take he replied that "the problem is so clear that I think it will soon take place."

VICE PRESIDENT TO BE NAMED FROM AMONG JUSTICES

PY120315 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0257 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jul (NA) -- A member of the Supreme Court will be appointed vice president of the nation and the announcement will be made at the next meeting of the three commanders in chief of the armed forces.

Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides, Adm Jorge Anaya and Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo will meet the day after tomorrow, Tuesday.

This decision was reached at the last meeting of the army, navy and air force commanders in chief, according to what military sources revealed to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS at midnight today.

The sources also said that political leaders will be called upon to set up "a kind of a state advisory council" whose duties will be "directly related to the march toward democracy."

UK SENDS NOTE ON UNILATERALLY ENDING HOSTILITIES

PY101851 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1105 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jul (NA) -- The British Government has officially communicated to Argentina its decision to order unilaterally the cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic. This will allow the British Government to release nearly 600 Argentine officers who are being held prisoners.

Spokesmen for San Martin Palace have confirmed that an official from the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires, which has attended to British interests since the severance of diplomatic relations, has delivered a note containing that decision to the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

The document which has been handed to Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari, reportedly does not imply the lifting of the economic sanctions which Great Britain imposed against Argentina. Neither does the note say that the UK exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands is being ended.

A high Foreign Ministry official has confirmed the existence of the document, saying that there was no doubt about the British decision to unilaterally declare the cessation of hostilities. He explained that "it does not oblige the Argentine Government to anything" and attributed the decision to the British intention to "avoid having to maintain the Argentine personnel who are still held in the Malvinas Islands." The spokesman said that "the support and transfer of those men would be a costly operation for the United Kingdom."

He added that "the cessation of hostilities will in no way imply the lifting of the British sanctions against Argentina or the elimination of the exclusion zone which hinders air and sea navigation to the islands."

Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari and Under Secretary Enrique Ros reportedly met yesterday to study the content of the note. It is said that the text of the note will be released by San Martin Palace after a report has been made to the military committee regarding the content of the document.

Sources Report Reply

PY120338 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jul 82

[By Oscar Raul Cardoso]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Jul (NA) -- Diplomatic sources confirmed here today that the Argentine Government had just sent a note to its British counterpart. They believe the note "will help create conditions conductive to a prompt return" of the 597 prisoners of war who are still being held by London.

They noted that the text of the note is in keeping with "the terms of the Argentine interpretation of the conflict" which acknowledges "the existence of a de facto cessation of hostilities which will be, however, precarious as long as Great Britain restored, and continues to persist in maintaining a colonial status of the Malvinas Archipelago."

The sources said Argentina agreed to reply to the third note sent by London since the fall of Puerto Argentino because, unlike the previous two, the latest note "did not insist on formal recognition, through a public statement, of the cessation of hostilities" by the Buenos Aires military government.

This was the reason the two other previous British notes dated 17 June and 3 July went unanswered. The latter note even proposed a bilateral meeting to solve the problem of the "prisoners of the war" whom Argentina regards as "hostages."

The 597 prisoners, including Brig Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, are currently on board the British merchant ship "St Edmund," which is anchored outside the Malvinas capital.

The sources also noted that beginning Tuesday UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will possibly discuss the issue with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The sources added that Perez de Cuellar's intervention in this issue "will be good for Argentine interests since San Martin Palace's strategy is aimed at shifting the sovereignty problem over the archipelago to the UN forum."

The decision to send the note to Great Britain was made "by the military committee, in keeping with its powers concerning national security," the diplomatic spokesmen said.

To this end, the military committee had the advice of San Martin Palace, especially of an ad hoc committee which is chaired by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Enrique Ros.

This committee drafted the answer to London "making sure that the wording will not have an unfavorable impact on Argentine aspirations in future negotiations it hopes to hold with Great Britain."

The sources declined to elaborate on the terms of the note but described the situation by noting that "it could be said that there are now two parallel recognitions that the military conflict has ended, although the causes of the conflict have not disappeared."

NICOLAIDES ON APPOINTMENTS, CURRENT ISSUES

PY091617 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1315 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Santa Rosa, 9 Jul (NA) -- Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides has explained that the handing over of power to the future government to be installed after the elections will not be the result of an agreement with politicians.

Nicolaides, who yesterday made a statement to the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS correspondent aboard the plane which took them from Corrientes to this capital, said that his remarks on the "agreed upon" handing over of power made in Colonia Sarmineto last Saturday was not made "in the sense that an agreement was necessary." On the contrary, he explained, it was made "in the sense that goals should be made consistent in order for the future government to be strong and not one of those typically fluctuating ones."

Asked about the appointment of new top-ranking army officers, Nicolaides said that Brig Gen Jose Wehner would be appointed chief of the Army General Staff. Wehner is currently interim chief of that body.

In regard to the study currently underway to reach a final decision on appointments, Nicolaides said Brig Gen Victor Gutierrez may act as interim army secretary general and he may be assisted by Brig Gen Ezequiel Suarez Nelson until the end of the year.

He also revealed that Maj Gen Eugenio Guanabens Perello and Maj Gen Jorge Garcia, III and V Corps commanders respectively, will be confirmed.

He explained that Gen Jorge Mazzeo, deputy commander of the II Corps, will continue as interim commander of that corps. This post became vacant after Gen Juan Carlos Trimarco was appointed I Corps commander.

He then said that "the army has united solidly behind its commander in chief," thus denying the existence of cracks in its structure.

He then referred to his own career which he termed "strictly professional, since I have not held a post other than the strictly military ones over a period of almost 40 years."

Concerning his political position he merely said, "I believe in democracy and in politicians."

Regarding the recomposition of the army's top echelons he explained that he is not planning any immediate appointments.

He gave assurances that "at the end of the year, when the report by the board of assignments will be made known, the promotion of brigadier generals will provide the candidates who will cover those posts in a regular way."

He also gave assurances that "at no time has the possibility of submitting the Beagle conflict to a plebiscite been considered." He added: "We have not thought about consulting political parties on that issue either."

He concluded the subject by remarking that "as soon as the Vatican submits a new proposal -- no new proposal has been submitted thus far -- we will consider the course to be followed."

Nicolaides then referred to the talks being held with his peers of the two other forces regarding the designation of a civilian vice president.

He stressed: "The matter of the vice president is under study and it is very important since it implies the possibility of reorganizing the military junta.

He said that naming a civilian vice president "would be an ideal solution allowing the return of the other commanders in chief to the military junta."

He then referred to the forthcoming approval of the statute on political parties, confirming that it will be approved "soon." However, he admitted that "we have begun a new study because the subject was previously in the hands of the three armed forces and now is the exclusive responsibility of the army."

During the inspection visit to the Yapeyu unit at Paso de Los Libres (Corrientes), Nicolaides confirmed to a group of wives of officers and noncommissioned officers who are being held prisoner by the British on the Malvinas that he had talked over the phone with Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez.

He told the wives of the prisoners of the Yapeyu unit: "Last week I talked over the phone with Menendez and he confirmed to me that the Argentine troops are still in the Malvinas, although they have been put aboard ships."

The prisoners' wives asked Nicolaides for more information, but with a tempered spirit far from a dramatic attitude.

Nicolaides told them that "the return of the prisoners of war has been given first priority by all commanders," and that "there are mistaken positions concerning the negotiations which are being carried out" for the return of prisoners. He added that "the issue is being unnecessarily delayed."

He also said that "there are no Argentine prisoners left on the islands. All of them have been put aboard ships which remain in the vicinity of the islands."

Later, Nicolaides traveled to the headquarters of the 3rd Infantry Brigade in Curuzu Cuatia (the brigade's commander, Gen Omar Parada is being held prisoner on the Malvinas), where he inspected the troops and had lunch with officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers in the soldiers' dining room.

Further Details

FY091404 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1225 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Santa Rosa (La Pampa), 9 Jul (TELAM) -- Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides has said that "the army will lend its full material, spiritual and intellectual support to the national government in an effort aimed at institutionalizing the country."

Nicolaides made this statement here last night after swearing in Maj Gen Alfredo Oscar Saint Jean as new IV Corps commander during a ceremony held in ceremony hall at the corps headquarters.

Nicolaides remarked that the national accord means nothing but the acceptance of the responsibility that every public sector should bear. Not only civilians, he went on, but also the military are interested in the lifting of the state of siege, but we are convinced that the most important thing is the achievement of the political objective set for March 1984.

Concerning the problem of those missing in the struggle against subversion, he said that government agencies are permanently working to gather the necessary information, but that this is difficult because of the enemy's underground practices. On the other hand, he added, we should not let this situation favor the goals of extremist sectors, which engage in organized agitation -- with foreign support -- using the problem of the missing in an attempt to hinder the current institutionalization process.

Nicolaides then referred to the future of relations with Great Britain. He remarked that the Malvinas battle has not changed the main issue involved in the conflict: Argentine sovereignty over the archipelago and the other South Atlantic Islands. Therefore, he said, future relations with Great Britain will basically depend on the British Government's willingness to engage in serious negotiations.

Concerning the United States, Nicolaides said that we Argentines have undoubtedly been surprised by the U.S. Government's attitude during the Malvinas battle. We expect, he stressed, that concrete actions and gestures by the White House will permit the correction of the present state of affairs between the two countries.

During the press conference, the general reiterated that the commanders in chief are working intensively to find the most suitable solution for the full recomposition of the military junta, because the junta exists as a whole, except for the political aspect which is now in the hands of the army.

Concluding, Nicolaides rules out any possibility of politicization of army cadres because, he explained, "I am the only one responsible for the presence of the army on the political scene and for any action or future consequences which might arise from this particular situation."

He also discounted reports disseminated by some metropolitan media that a plebiscite would be called to solve the Beagle problem.

Nicolaides arrived at the Santa Rosa airport shortly before 1800 [1100 GMT] where he was received by La Pampa Governor Ricardo Jose Tellerlarte and other officials.

DECISION TO RELEASE UK PRISONER EXPLAINED

PY091856 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jul (TELAM) -- The Foreign Ministry reported yesterday that the Argentine Government released Lieutenant Glover, the only British prisoner left in Argentina. The ministry denied rumors that President Bignone was about to send a top government envoy to Brazil to attend a meeting proposed by Mexico.

The Foreign Ministry reported that the decision to release the British officer was made yesterday and that it is in agreement with the policy on prisoners of war which has been followed during the hostilities since our country released the British military personnel who were captured in the Malvinas.

Lieutenant Glover was taken to the Carrasco Airport in Montevideo by an Argentine Air Force Guarani plane which took off at the Buenos Aires' metropolitan airport.

According to the Foreign Ministry, in Montevideo, the prisoner was handed over -- in the presence of Uruguayan authorities -- to representatives of the International Red Cross committee, who in turn handed him over to British Embassy personnel who were at the airport.

A medical report regarding the treatment which the prisoner received for injuries he suffered when he was captured as a consequence of his ejection from his aircraft was also delivered.

The Foreign Ministry explained that during his stay in Argentina, Glover was visited by Red Cross doctors and representatives.

It also stressed that the Argentine position toward everything related to the wounded and prisoners in the Malvinas actions has always been based not only on international commitments but also on deep humane considerations.

Finally, it remarked that it is for this reason that our country expects all civilized nations to adopt the same conduct because it is their duty and our right.

The Foreign Ministry also reported that the only Argentine envoys to Brazil are Ambassadors Raul Quijano and Arnoldo Listre.

This clarification had to be made in the wake of a report datelined Rio de Janeiro that, according to Brazilian military sources, President Bignone was about to send a top government envoy.

At the beginning of this week, Raul Quijano, Argentina's representative to the OAS and Arnoldo Listre, Foreign Ministry director for international agencies and in recent weeks interim representative to the United Nations, left for Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela. Their trip is related to a Mexican proposal, to be submitted to the UN, on the Argentine-British conflict.

The Foreign Ministry termed false the report datelined Rio de Janeiro, since Ambassadors Quijano and Listre are the only envoys sent to those three countries.

CLARIN SAYS PLEBISCITE ON BEAGLE UNDER STUDY

PY091715 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 8 Jul 82 p 2, 3

[Excerpts] Military sources reported yesterday that top government officials are analyzing the possibility of calling a plebiscite on the papal proposal for the solution of the Beagle Channel dispute.

The urgency arises from the possibility that Chile may resort to the Hague International Court. The deadline for Chile to take this step is September 1982.

The sources added that given the need to answer the pope's proposal this year, and since it will not be possible to wait for the constitutional government to take over, another alternative under consideration involves direct consultations with the leaders of recognized parties in order to have a wider spectrum of opinions on the subject.

It was reported that this subject was discussed during the meeting held by the military committee yesterday from 1705 to 2020. This meeting was attended by Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides, Navy Commander in Chief Adm Jorge Anaya and Air Force Commander in Chief Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo.

The following officials and officers also attended the meeting: Vice Adm Leopoldo Suarez del Cerro, chief of the Joint Staff; Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari; and Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, chief of the Argentine delegation to the mediation. The foreign minister left the meeting at 1955. Ortiz de Rozas had left prior to that hour.

The committee had already held a previous meeting which was attended by the chief of the Argentine special mission to the Vatican.

A meeting for briefing purposes was also held day before yesterday by Ortiz de Rozas and the high commands of the three forces, that is, the major generals and vice admirals.

Since no official information had been provided regarding the subjects discussed during these meetings, the above sources gave a picture of the situation and the reasons why the possibility of calling a plebiscite is being studied.

CGT BOARD CRITICIZES ECONOMIC BOARD

PY090200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0303 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (TELAM) -- The meeting of members of the CGT Azopardo ended this evening a little after 2200. The union members issued a communique in which they express their disagreement with the present political and economic leadership going against its traditional moderate position. The text of the communique is as follows:

The meeting held by the CGT executive board adopted the following decisions:

1. It was decided to send a telegram to President Reynaldo Bignone requesting that he urgently make a decision regarding the 11 points that were issued and made public on 29 June by the CGT Azopardo.

2. The board made an exhaustive study of the program disclosed by the economy minister. This study yielded the following conclusions:

-- Although the economic program that has been implemented from the very beginning of the process has been substantially changed, the new economic announcements and measures that have been implemented still restrict the labor sector from participating in the drafting and implementation of the economic reorganization process.

-- The indicators have been amended, but not the basic laws that enabled the liberal sector to implement the economic plan that destroyed the national social sector.

-- It has been forgotten again that the reactivation of the economy must indefectivly be achieved through a significant increase in the workers' purchasing power since if the percentage increases are confirmed, these would be an affront to the dignity of workers and their families in view of the escalation of prices, and even more so to retired people who are now confronting an even worse situation.

3. Therefore, this labor central reasserts to the national government that no stable solution will be feasible if there is no working class participation.

4. In view of this and in order to implement the proper mechanisms that will lead to the solution of those issues raised by this labor central, a commission made up of five fellow workers is hereby established.

UNION DEMANDS END OF MILITARY INTERVENTION

FY102038 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1305 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jul (NA) -- All internal sectors of the Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers (SMATA) today jointly demanded the end of military intervention in the SMATA and "the immediate return of the organization to the workers."

Through a note addressed to SMATA's intervenor, Col Carlos Valladares, the union leaders proposed "the formation of a commission with full powers to solve SMATA's grave economic, financial and structural crisis."

The note also proposes "the reduction of the overhead, which has been overestimated ever since the military interventions of SMATA started in 1976."

The note is signed by Manuel Parto (San Justo), Roberto Navarro (Moron), Osvaldo Raitano (Quilmes), Rogelio Iannella (Zona Norte), Roque di Caprio (Mar del Plata), Marcelo Correa (Union Secretariat), Jose Campellone (Cordoba), Heber Solaioni (Bahai Blanca), Aldo Ale (Reistencia) and Joaquin Franjul and Miguel Quinteros (Rural Secretariat).

REPORT ON COST OF LIVING, INFLATION FIGURES

FY102046 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1123 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (NA) -- The National Statistics and Census Institute (INDEC) has reported that the cost of living rose by approximately 8 percent in June 1982.

The rise in retail prices was accompanied by a 10 to 11 percent rise in wholesale prices, which were strongly influenced by the effects of the peso devaluation implemented between May and June.

The cost of living rose mainly because of the impact of the meat price readjustment effected at the beginning of June 1982.

The rise in basic commodity prices was also influenced by the constant readjustment of prices of domestic appliances, medicines and services.

If the above-mentioned increases are confirmed, the inflation level in the first half of 1982 would reach 43.1 percent. This figure is barely 3.8 percentage points smaller than the retail price readjustment registered during the first half of 1981, despite the drastic anti-inflationary policy adopted by former Economy Minister Roberto Alemann.

In turn, wholesale prices were readjusted during the first semester of 1981 [words indistinct].

PARTIES OFFICIALLY BREAK OFF TALKS WITH CONAPOL

FY091632 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] By decision of the seven political parties, the meetings which the council of the armed forces has called through the National Council of Political and Social Affairs [CONAPOL] to reach a great national agreement, were officially broken off yesterday. The decision of the group of political parties was made known last night in a letter sent to Interior Minister Romulo Mercado Garnica. Raul Lema Patino, political leader of the United National Revolutionary Movement, made the following statement to Radio Panamericana:

[Begin Lema recording] In this letter we have expressed the opinion that, in view of the invitation which suggested the putting forth of points of view allegedly held by us regarding the 1980 congress, we believe our point of view has been aired sufficiently and that the government, on the other hand, has received a different position regarding [words indistinct] from other political organizations. In fact, we believe, as we have said in the letter, that the anguished situation of this country allows no more room for talks which are simply delaying the solutions which the people await. Therefore, we have made a concrete proposal to the minister. We have told him that the government should make a decision now regarding either of the two alternatives which have been proposed by various organizations which, because of their specific weight in the political, economic, business and social fields in the country, ensure sufficient backing for any of those alternatives. [end recording]

The letter says: Our position is based on the unquestionable fact that the country requires an extremely urgent return to the state of right in order to face, under conditions of equal sacrifices, credibility and efficiency, the general crisis we are experiencing and which is so deep that it is not necessary to detail it further. The letter adds that the integrity and survival of the nation are in danger. It is then asserted that calling the 1980 congress into session provides the most suitable solution to installing a constitutional government that is completely legal and has authority for a 4-year period, thus making it a viable instrument to implement an integral program containing the guidelines and objectives for saving the nation.

[Begin Lema recording] Calling the 1980 congress into session would lead to the establishment of an institutional and democratic regime and would avoid, under the present circumstances of suffering and sacrifice, the postponement of the most essential demands and aspirations of the people. Our solution toward a return to the state of right, which can be achieved immediately through the gathering of the congress elected in 1980, is shared by other political parties and social and economic organizations. According to the other position, the National Peasant Confederation that supports the government and representative of political organizations and the government as well as according to statements made by President Celso Torrelio, all agree that the solution can be achieved through calling general elections. [end recording]

The communique adds that the economic and social situation is becoming more serious each day to the detriment of the people, particularly the (?poorest) sectors. The communique notes that the threat of an outbreak with unforeseeable consequences exists.

[Begin Lema recording] Under these circumstances we believe with full responsibility that the armed forces government should make a prompt political decision, compatible with the opinion of the majority of citizens. If the dilatory dialogue continues at the CONAPOL offices, it will only harm the country in the current situation.

The (?announcement) of the restoration of democratic rights and liberties would be much more convincing if the government and the armed forces accepted the general demand that all possibilities of action by organizations, groups or individuals known as paramilitary were eliminated by means of the strict application of the law and if the pressures which still exist against the free activity of [word indistinct] organizations ceased. [end recording]

The document concludes by stating that until the armed forces government makes a decision, we must decline its invitation to visit its offices, in the conviction that this public document says all that we wish to say at this time.

The document is signed by Angel Gomez Garcia and (Gaston Araoz Levin) for the National Revolutionary Movement; Luis Ossio Sanjines for the Christian Democratic Party; Raul Zabalaga Mendoza and (Walter Robles Bermudez) for the Authentic Revolutionary Party; (Manual Lucio Delgadillo Parmo) for the Socialist Party; Oscar Zamora and Rene Higueras del Barco for the Revolutionary Front of the Left; Guillermo Fortuno Suarez and (Raul Quisbert Bedoya) for the Nationalist Democratic Action, and Raul Lema Patino and Edil Sandoval Moron for the United National Revolutionary Movement.

Minister Regrets Withdrawal

PY102049 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Despite everything, the National Council for Political and Social Affairs, CONAPOL, regards as positive the conversations being held with parties in search for a national accord leading to the institutionalization and democratization of the country.

Interior Minister Col Romulo Mercado Garnica reiterated yesterday that the general conclusions drawn at the talks will be made known next week.

He said: This is a frank and open dialogue which takes into account the interests of the nation and the wish of the Bolivian people to start the democratization process.

Concerning the cancellation of the meeting he was to hold yesterday with the representatives of seven political parties, the minister said: A meeting was scheduled but they have regrettably declined the invitation. This is very lamentable because it frustrates the government objectives concerning these conversations.

He also denied delays on the part of the government, although he explained that there are some parties which have voiced their unwillingness to participate in the conversations.

Concerning the proposal to reconvene the 1980 congress he said [words indistinct] I believe that we will release a general report on the conversations next week.

NATIONAL STABILIZATION COUNCIL TO BE INAUGURATED

PY090110 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The president of the republic, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, today disclosed that the National Stabilization Council, which was created yesterday through a supreme decree, will be declared in permanent session as of next Monday.

This high-level organization, which will be presided over by the president of the nation, has the main objective of seeking solutions to problems regarding prices, taxes and salaries which the country is currently experiencing.

At the same time it will seek alternatives to aspects of the foreign exchange system, the supply of staples and the (situation) of state-owned enterprises as a result of the national financial and economic reorganization process.

The chief of state said that all these priority issues will be exhaustively examined by the National Stabilization Council, which also includes the planning minister, Industry Ministry and the president of the Bolivian Central Bank, who will act as secretary of the council.

During a meeting with journalists at the aeronautics lyceum which today celebrates its anniversary, he also pointed out that according to circumstances and requirements professionals of the private sector will be summoned by this organization.

During the meeting he pointed out that the council, which will start its metings next Monday, will immediately be declared in permanent session with the objective of finding solutions to these issues in the shortest time possible.

SOCIALIST PARTY, LIBERATION MOVEMENT MERGE

PY092057 Paris AFP in Spanish 1538 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 9 Jul (AFP) -- It was disclosed in La Paz today that the Socialist Party-1 (PS-1), founded by its late leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, has joined the Popular National Liberation Movement (MPLN) in order to form an organization that will bring about a socialist victory in Bolivia.

It was pointed out that the unification of the parties, which was signed by Jose Maria Palacios, Justo Perez and Roger Cortez for the PS-1 and by Ramiro Velazco and Guillermo Davalos for the MPLN, is the first step in calling on other political forces to forge the Bolivian revolution together.

SWITZERLAND RESUMES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PY101919 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Official sources have reported that the government has formally accepted the appointment of (Kai Mani) as new Swiss ambassador to Bolivia. The sources added that the Swiss Government communications was made through the normal channels a few days ago.

Switzerland had requested acceptance of its ambassador to La Paz. At the same time it announced that it had resumed diplomatic relations with Bolivia. This was reported at the last cabinet meeting by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Alvarez Garcia during his analysis of the links between Bolivia and other nations in Latin America and the world.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION PLAN -- The National electricity company [Empresa Nacional de Electricidad -- ENDE] has published its development plans up to 1991. They include: installation of a 16,000-kilowatt gas turbine in Potosi and a 22,000-kilowatt gas turbine in Santa Cruz in 1980; installation of the fourth generator unit of 18,000 kilowatts at Santa Isabel in 1983; diversion of the Maragua River to the (curan) dam, building the San Jacinto hydroelectric plant and the Trinidad thermoelectric plant in 1984; interconnection of the central and eastern electricity systems with a 360-kilometer power line in 1985; finishing the second stage of the (takwaya) project in 1986; starting the Icla hydroelectric plant and the expansion of the Trinidad plant in 1987; starting the Misikhuni hydroelectric plant in 1989; and finishing the Pilaya power plant and the Pilaya-Icla power line in 1991. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jul 82 PY]

SUPPORT FOR REOPENING UN DEBATE ON FALKLANDS

PY101943 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Jul 82 p 15

[Text] Brasilia -- By 20 August, which is the deadline for including new items on the agenda, Mexico or a group of Latin American countries, including Brazil, will present a proposal to include the problem of sovereignty over the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands on the official agenda of the UN General Assembly which will convene in September.

This was one of the points agreed upon by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and the diplomatic envoys of the Argentine Government, Raul Quijano and Arnaldo Listre during a 90-minute meeting yesterday at Itamaraty. In the evening, after transmitting the results of the talks with the Brazilian foreign minister to the San Martin Palace in Buenos Aires, the Argentine envoys left for Caracas to have similar consultations with the Venezuelan Government. Mexico, which already expressed the desire to include the Malvinas issue on the UN agenda, is the third and final stop for that special Argentine delegation.

There is no real problem in including, before the deadline which expires 20 August, a new item on the agenda of the UN assembly, according to the desire of the Latin American countries. After that date, however, that proposal whether presented by a single or a group of countries, will have to be studied and approved by a UN commission, where, if it thus decides, Great Britain will have greater maneuvering power (including the possible votes of its former colonies in the Caribbean) to thwart that initiative.

Significantly, a few hours after the departure of the Argentine envoys, British Ambassador George Harding asked Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro for a meeting to discuss a subject which both the ambassador and Itamaraty declined to mention.

To justify the reopening of debate on the Falklands issue at the United Nations, Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas cited three basic arguments:

1. All military conflict must be ended through negotiations:

2. UN Security Council Resolution 502/82 expressly states that the issue of the South Atlantic Islands must be resolved via negotiations:

3. The resolutions adopted within the framework of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty at the OAS must also establish that the parties involved in the conflict must seek peaceful negotiations to solve their differences.

Any resolution which the UN may adopt at the end of the debate on the new item to be included on the UN General Assembly agenda has no mandatory power over the countries members of the organization, as in the case of Great Britain, but represents -- the Itamaraty spokesman states -- the opinion of the United Nations itself on the issue.

NEWSPAPER DENOUNCES U.S. COFFEE 'INTERVENTION'

PY082240 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jul 82 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "New U.S. Blow Against Brazil"]

[Text] Brazilian foreign policy has suffered a new defeat in its relations with the Washington government, demonstrating that President Joao Figueiredo's trip to the United States was useless. The international coffee agreement, which will expire this September, by a strange U.S. intervention cannot be renewed but only extended for another year, and thus a decline in prices has been forced on the international market.

This is another U.S. blow against Brazil, which certainly will not contribute to improving the national balance of payments situation.

The position of five national coffee producers (India, Costa Rica, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, led by Colombia) are the causes of this episode. These five countries, which oppose the position of the 18 other national coffee producers, have been demanding a reduction in Brazil's quota and favoring that of Colombia. The president of the Brazilian Coffee Institute [IBC] has correctly argued that Brazil should have the same quota that had been granted Brazil on the international market before the frost of 1975. Five countries have opposed that argument, but if the rules and conventional behavior imposed by the International Coffee Organization [OIC] were respected -- according to these rules, the consuming countries cannot adopt a position in disagreements among the producing countries -- the minority faction would have been defeated, since the decisions would be adopted with a two-thirds majority.

Colombia has tried to gain the support of the United States, although Brazil has agreed to reduce its quota from 30.4 percent to 14.03 percent. The strange thing is that Colombia managed to obtain Washington's support. The U.S. Government has adopted a decision contrary to OIC tradition. With this decision, it has become clear that we can not count on a two-thirds majority. The only way out, then, was to extend the current agreement for another year.

It is difficult to understand the U.S. position. The only explanation can be that the Washington government wants to provoke a new drop in coffee prices to the detriment of all the producing countries, including those of Central America which are facing serious problems. Today all the world economy is enduring the effects of the absurd economic policy of the United States, which could create conditions for a new crisis similar to that of the 1930's. The developing countries are the most affected by the consequences of that policy which provokes an unbearable increase in tax rates in the international market, a lengthy recession in the industrialized countries and a recrudescence of protectionism. Referring to the drop in prices of "commodities" [given in English] recently in the Ivory Coast, President Francois Mitterrand stated that one should think of the hundreds of million of people who "day by day depend on the illusion of distant commodity goods, always looking forward toward one single objective: immediate profit;" and added that France's partners should convince themselves that one single country cannot guarantee the quotation of a raw material.

The United States, which already bears so much responsibility for dismantling the Western economy and which is day by day erecting new stumbling-blocks against imports of processed goods coming from the developing countries, is provoking a bankrupt situation in most Third World countries, a situation which could unleash a world crisis.

The U.S. decision has had an immediate consequence: coffee prices on the international market have dropped again, although Brazil has guaranteed higher prices to Brazilian producers to avoid a drop in internal prices. The IBC has just opened the registration for coffee exports in August, with a quota of 500,000 sacks, although 700,000 sacks remain to be sold from July. The prices will continue to drop. And the United States has apparently forgotten that at the end of World War II it saved the Western economies with its "Marshall plan." In order to impose the haughtiness of a country which has benefited so much at the expense of Brazil, there has been no hesitation in London to adopt a resolution which had aggravated the economies of all Third World coffee-producing countries.

ZAMBRANO VOICES WILLINGNESS FOR CUBAN DIALOGUE

PA100143 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano has said that his country is willing to initiate a dialogue with Cuba on normalizing bilateral relations. That dialogue, he stressed, would be oriented toward the identification of strictly Latin American interests, to the defense of which all of the region's countries, Cuba and Venezuela in particular, must be committed.

During a speech to a governors convention in Ciudad Bolivar, the Venezuelan foreign minister said that the Anglo-U.S. attack on Argentina proved the urgent need for the reorganization of Latin American relations with the rest of the hemisphere and with Western Europe. The Malvinas crisis, he added, produced a noticeable Latin American rapprochement, in which the positions of Cuba and Venezuela found an area of agreement. Venezuela has noted with sympathy, Zambrano stressed, how the two governments' attitudes toward on the South Atlantic conflict identified us with another fraternal country in the difficult moments of the Argentine tragedy.

In regard to Venezuela's possible entrance into the Nonaligned Movement as a full member, he said that as the presence of Latin America in that movement becomes greater, the region can not only depend upon an important forum but will also be able to obtain the necessary solidarity for its causes from those who represent most of humankind.

The Venezuelan foreign minister stressed that Bolivar's dream of a nation of Latin American republics is now more feasible that ever.

Panama To Be Site of Talks

PA101832 Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Caracas, 10 Jul (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Venezuela and Cuba will officially meet within two weeks, "probably" in Panama, to thaw their bilateral relations.

The Venezuelan delegation will be headed by Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, minister of the Secretariat of the Presidency, and by Oswaldo Perez Pumar, deputy foreign minister.

According to the Venezuelan report, the Cuban delegation will be headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

After this meeting in Panama, the way would be open for a progressive rapprochement between the two countries, which maintain diplomatic ties, although the Cuban Embassy in Caracas is closed and the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana is in the hands of a minor official, who is safeguarding about 20 people who have sought asylum at the embassy.

It was recalled in Caracas, that the ruling Christian Democrat Party [COPEI] will send a delegation to Havana to meet with leaders of the Communist Party of Cuba.

It was reported that the interparty meeting would be held after the intergovernment meetings.

All Venezuelan political leaders in the government as well as the opposition parties have expressed support for a detente in bilateral relations.

VISITING CUBAN OFFICIAL VIEWS U.S. RELATIONS

FL101700 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0340 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Cuban Government will hold talks with the Ronald Reagan administration only when real respect for that Caribbean nation is established, Jose Fernandez de Cossio, vice minister of the Cuban State Committee for Cooperation, said here today. The Cuban official arrived here today to attend the first meeting of Mexico-Cuba economic commission. He pointed out that a friendly and direct dialogue with the United States could only be established when the United States withdraws its military forces from the Caribbean area. He said the U.S. President's harassment policy in the area becomes more evident each day. A case in point are the military bases and assistance along that line which it provides to dictatorial governments such as El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

Fernandez said his country's relations with Mexico continue as they have up to now and that the change in heads of government will not mean a change in attitudes. He said Mexico's president-elect Miguel de la Madrid is well known by the Cuban people and its leaders and that he is confident a good understanding will continue to exist between Cuba and Mexico.

PROSPECTS IN NUCLEAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT OUTLINED

PA111250 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Jose Andres de Oteyza Fernandez, secretary of patrimony and industrial development, once said that the nation's proven uranium reserves, calculated to be 8,993 tons, would suffice only to fuel the Laguna Verde nuclear plant for its productive life of 30 years.

Uranium exploration in Mexico began in 1957. To date, the areas being mined are located in the states of Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Zacatecas, Queretaro and Puebla. However, regions where conditions favor the formation of uranium and that should be investigated include more than half of the nation's territory, according to experts in the field.

The national uranium exploration program began under difficult conditions, in financial and economic terms. Between 1957 and 1970 the government invested only about 8 million pesos a year in the investigation, exploration and mining of uranium. Some 24 million pesos was invested in 1972 and 35 million was invested annually for the next 2 years; 76 million was invested in 1975, 50 million in 1977, 40 million in 1978, 250 million in 1979 and 390 million in 1980. The national energy program drafted by the Patrimony and Industrial Development Secretariat foresees the production of 4,780 tons of uranium from 1982 to 1991. The stored uranium will serve to initiate the operation of the country's first nuclear reactor in 1985 at Laguna Verde, Veracruz. This plant will supply electricity to meet the nation's requirements, thereby avoiding a total dependence on oil. Construction of Laguna Verde began in 1973 with the expectation that it would begin operating in 1978. Due to financial difficulties, however, the program was pushed back; according to latest reports, the plant will be in operation soon.

The national energy program envisages that Laguna Verde will produce 5.18 percent of the total electricity generated in Mexico by 1985. Currently, Laguna Verde works is 40 percent behind schedule. The delay has caused the cost of the project -- originally 4 billion pesos -- to have risen to approximately 75 billion. The government's growing interest in nuclear energy will permit this to become the second most important source of electricity in the country.

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH ROYO

PA091828 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana said this morning on his arrival in Panama that there is no crisis in Central America. President Magana has come to Panama to meet with Aristides Royo, his Panamanian counterpart. He was greeted at the Panamanian Air Force terminal by President Royo, Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca, Carlos Ozores, Panama's representative at the United Nations, and Deputy Chief of Staff Col Manuel Antonio Noriega. The Salvadoran president was accompanied by Foreign Minister Jose Chaves Mena and members of the presidential staff.

Magana's official visit to Panama concludes tomorrow. Right now the Salvadoran president is holding a private meeting with President Royo at the Presidential Palace. It is believed that the subject of the meeting is the present crisis in the Central American region and the creation of the Central American Democratic Community. Magana's agenda includes the placing of flowers this afternoon at General Omar Torrijos' tomb, as well as a visit to the members of the National Guard staff at their headquarters. This evening there will be a reception in Magana's honor. A news conference has been scheduled for tomorrow at 0830 at the Holiday Inn in Paitilla. Afterward he will return to his country.

Magana Press Conference

PA101656 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1348 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Press conference held by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana at the Holiday Inn in Panama City -- live]

[Text] [Broadcast in progress] [Magana] ...cannot be resolved overnight. In this area, my government has prepared a peace formula that includes the establishment of a peace commission with members from all sectors and eventually there is the possibility of an amnesty law. However, I wish to point out that the problem of El Salvador will not be resolved, unfortunately, through a single measure; it has to be solved by a number of coordinated measures, reinforced by other measures that will make it truly possible to create a favorable climate for ending the violence.

Unfortunately the first steps I took on the path toward implementing this peace plan have been hindered by what I pointed out to Mr Rodriguez a few moments ago, namely that during one part of the month of June, for 2 or 3 weeks, the violence increased. Therefore, as you can well understand, this is not the best time to begin this effort. I hope to be able to continue before the end of the month what I had already begun and to intensify my efforts in August to try to obtain results. I do not know if I have answered your question.

[Moderator] I wish to present to the press the other two persons accompanying the president, in case they are not known to some. Col Gonzalez Palomo is already well-known in Panamanian circles. He is the Salvadoran ambassador to Panama. To the left of the president is Lt Col (Elmer Araujo), a Command and Staff College graduate, who is chief of the presidential staff. We will continue this news conference. I invite (Reinaldo Labastides) of MATUTINO to ask his question.

[Question] Mr President, in statements to the press yesterday you said that in your view there is no Central American crisis. I would like you to expand on that opinion.

[Answer] I thought I would be getting a rest from the crisis issue, which was mentioned several times yesterday. Of course, there is a crisis in Central America. What I wished to say is that I am confident the problems will be resolved. However, I must confess it was the fastest and easiest way to answer, because I was walking. Actually, of course, we have a crisis of violence and an economic crisis that us very serious and very difficult. What I wished to say... [break in transmission due to power failure]

[Question] [In progress] Mexican television. Mr President, you said you proposed to form a committee with representatives of the diplomatic corps, the International Red Cross and the Catholic Church in order to seek a formula for peace in your country. A short time ago you said that because of the increased violence in June it had not been possible to carry this out. Do you not believe that on one hand to deny dialogue to one of the parties in conflict and on the other hand to postpone these peace efforts until August will contribute toward continued bloodshed among the Salvadoran people? When I say the people, I am referring to both the army and the guerrillas.

[Answer] What I said was that the efforts to organize the pacification commission might show fruit in August. Actually when the subversive activities intensified I was considerably advanced in my efforts and contacts in that direction. There have been other circumstances, such as the absence of certain persons, which have hindered this effort, and in additoon I felt that perhaps it was not the best time.

I am the first to regret this delay, which actually was beyond my control. My opinion of the problem of pacification is basically, as I said a few minutes ago, that it is a problem of too much complexity, that has too many factors, to be resolved by any single measure. In other words, I could tell you that I would make any effort that might be necessary to attain peace, but I am firmly convinced that no single measure will bring about peace. Therefore there is no point in making efforts that do not produce those results. I am the first to truly regret the fact that circumstances should oblige me to proceed with this less rapidly than I would have wished.

[Moderator] Jorge Concepcion of RPC Television.

[Question] Mr President, returning to the topic of the Central American Democratic Community, it has been described as the emergence of a bloc to contain the communist advance. If this is true, or if it is not true, why were all the countries not invited to join originally? That fact led President Royo to say that the community is a dart directed against Nicaragua and that Panama is not enthusiastic about joining.

[Answer] I must confess that I was very calmly immersed in bank business when the community was established and really I do not know its background. At this point I can say that it is not an exclusive bloc against anyone. I made trips in the first week of June to plan and organize the development of the work related to the community and the Central American Common Market. I was unaware at that time that in the month of... [changes thought] subsequently, almost coinciding with a meeting that we had planned for some time, there would be an intensification of violence. That has been an unfortunate, or perhaps a fortunate circumstance.

Now I believe that our decision to form the community with governments that are following a democratic process is quite legitimate and that we have every right to desire more democracy in America. We are really not throwing darts at anyone.

[Moderator] Mr President, (Jose Antonio Moncada) of the newscast "Fatherland 2000" of Radio Sonora.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Honduras is not crossing any Salvadoran border militarily. Regarding Nicaragua, we have diplomatic relations with them. My government does not want to intervene in the problems or affairs of any government, and it also expects no one to intervene in our affairs.

[Moderator] Mr (Chen Sipin) of HSINHUA agency of China.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] El Salvador's economic situation is really very difficult. I must admit that. It is practically the same difficult economic situation being faced by all developing countries. The oil problem has afflicted us all significantly, and El Salvador's economic situation can be attributed not only to the violence but also to the fact that unfortunately violence has accompanied an unfortunate situation regarding the prices of our main exports, which are coffee, cotton and sugar. Any country that depends significantly on exports of those three products, even without violence, is facing a very difficult economic situation.

Regarding the last part of your question, if I understood you properly, one of my government's aims has been to attempt to give the private sector confidence and security in order to try to reactivate the economy. I am working closely with the productive sectors of the country, grouped in various guilds, including agricultural sectors -- such as coffee, cotton and sugarcane growers -- and the industrial sectors. I do not know if this latter part of the answer addressed your question.

[Moderator] We acknowledge newsman (Heriberto Arauz) of Radio Chiriqui.

[Question] Mr President Royo said some days ago that Latin American brotherhood had been (?strengthened) by the position of the United States in the recent problem of the Malvinas Islands. The Panamanian president also said [words indistinct]. We would like to know your opinion of this initiative by the Panamanian president, taking into account the U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

[Answer] I believe most Latin Americans share President Royo's feelings of frustration regarding this attitude. It is strange, but the Malvinas problem has strengthened, Latin American sentiment at various levels in a very constructive manner. It is like the case of the World Cup, in which none of us were successful. We all regret that it is the four European teams that are deciding which is best. Therefore I think any Latin American effort designed to unite us and which permits us better to express our sentiments that come from common ideals and characteristics should be encouraged and viewed with sympathy.

[Moderator] Mr President, a question from Tomas A. Cupas of UPI.

[Question] Mr President, it was announced that during your visit to Panama you would have a working meeting with President Royo. Did you agree on a joint communique on the specific points discussed at the meeting you attended with the president and the two foreign ministers of El Salvador and Guatemala -- or rather of Panama?

[Answer] Actually I think those communiques which use terms such as working meetings are conventional. I explained a few minutes ago that my visit to Panama, in addition to being a rest period for me to forget about my problems in a pleasant location, is designed for me to establish personal ties, which I think are very healthy, between the rulers of two friendly governments and peoples.

Actually, without going into detail, we discussed a number of problems. In fact, I am accompanied only by the foreign minister. There are other problems I think will be discussed in the future by the secretaries of state in charge of those areas. I mentioned that, because of the meeting that was held recently in El Salvador, there was reason for me to brief President Royo on the course of the efforts within the Central American Democratic Community. Otherwise, it was a very cordial, very friendly meeting, from which I depart with great satisfaction, and it marks the beginning of more concrete, firmer efforts on specific problems.

[Moderator] Newswoman (Eva Montilla de Kinkead) of LA REPUBLICA.

[Question] In an interview on 1 May Napoleon Duarte, former Salvadoran president, said there had been Cuban intervention in El Salvador in the form of aid to the guerrillas or to subversion and that this had been effected through neighboring countries, namely Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala. Do you agree with this opinion?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] My other question is: How has subversion affected El Salvador's educational process? What repercussions has it had?

[Answer] I would like to ask you to be more specific because...

[Question] [Interrupting] How has the problem of subversion affected the educational process?

[Answer] Except in the case of the university which because of certain circumstances had to be closed 2 years ago -- that is, the university campus had to be closed -- the rest of the educational system is working normally. In fact some 15- 20 private universities have been opened. Moreover, the National University continues to conduct its activities, although it is not physically located in a single place. The school of law, for example, is operating in one building in a certain area, while other schools operate elsewhere. They have continued their activities with a reasonable amount of abnormality [chuckles] because all the schools are not together as was normal. In the rest of the educational area there are no problems.

[Moderator] I now acknowledge (Michelle Abriu) of LA PATRIA, of Paris.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Regarding your first question, which the newsman from UPI has just asked me, I must repeat that in talking with President Royo, as was also the case in the other Central American countries, it was not possible to go into specific detail. I mentioned that only the foreign minister has accompanied me on this trip. Furthermore, the only specific topic I felt was very timely for discussion with President Royo was that of the Democratic Community because the meeting of foreign ministers was held recently in El Salvador. Therefore, regarding the visit with the National Guard, it reflected the desire not to carry out an act of protocol but rather to pay my respects to an institution that was under the leadership of a Panamanian who felt great affection for my country: General Torrijos. That is all I sought. Of course there was a general exchange of viewpoints, but there was even less discussion of specific topics.

[Question] About the Reagan plan?

[Answer] Yes, we have a monetary program for 1982 in El Salvador which includes possibilities of resources from abroad, but our program for 1982 does not include resources particularly from the Reagan plan. We are affected by delays from other sources, but not from the Reagan plan, of course.

If the resources from the Reagan plan do become available, they would constitute a very important source of aid for the economy not only for El Salvador but also for the other economies that might benefit. I said a few moments ago that perhaps El Salvador's economic problems are dramatized more from their human dimension because of the problem of violence with which we are unfortunately afflicted. However, the economic problems of almost all developing countries are very broad.

[Moderator] Mr President, (Nino Mecias) of the "Hot Seat" of Radio Femenina.

[Question] Good morning. Thank you. My question is: In all countries there are poor people who suffer. Accordingly, there are groups that become subversive, whether we call them communists or not, who use the people's suffering as a banner and who defend those people. A few minutes ago you made a distinction between subversion and violence. I thought that answer was interesting. I would like to know what plans your government has has made to try to halt that subversion and that violence from the view point of providing solutions for the poor to prevent their suffering, to avoid having other groups, whether communist or not, take up the banner and turn to subversion.

[Answer] You place the problem of subversion in its true perspective, the one I would like to use as a focus for my pacification plan. Even in the short term, the problem of violence and subversion in El Salvador cannot be resolved by a single isolated measure. With the problem placed in the context in which you place it -- and in this I am in total agreement with you -- which requires that only one try to adopt economic and social reform measures to reduce the inequalities of income and wealth among citizens to avoid political tension; in that context, measures unfortunately take more time. Moreover, perhaps one of the causes that created the conditions for the situation that we are experiencing in El Salvador was the delay in adopting a number of reforms.

In the past 2 years, as you know, very significant measures have been taken to try to correct this situation: An ambitious agrarian reform that is fundamentally changing the land ownership system, a reform of the financial system and a reform of the marketing system of our two basic exports. The problem is that the results of those reforms have not been specifically noticeable because they had to be adopted in very unfavorable economic circumstances. In other words, a peasant who received land and planted cotton last year suffered losses from his crop not as a result of the reforms but because it was a very bad year for farmers due to weather conditions and because the price of cotton is at a level that does not cover the farmer's costs.

Therefore, in this context my government -- which you know is a provisional government -- can aspire only to establish the bases for the continuation of that reform process. It is practically impossible to complete it in 1 and 1/2 years. Despite all my desires, I would be very happy if at the end of my presidential term those reforms had been consolidated, had achieved an improved administrative efficiency and were more effective, because they are the right path for the solution of the structural problems of the Salvadoran economy and society.

[Moderator] Mr President, through Radio Nacional of Panama and Radio El Salvador of the Republic of El Salvador, you will be questioned by Norma Nunez of IPS and of the Union of Panamanian Journalists.

[Question] Mr President, [words indistinct] statements by Napoleon Duarte, accusing D'Aubuisson, the president of the Constituent Assembly that elected you, of being responsible for the murder of Monsignor Romero and over 600 members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. What is the significance of this, and is there any division in the PDC of El Salvador?

[Answer] One of the most difficult problems faced by a person who has not been in the political environment is to understand politicians and deal with them. I am in the presidency of the Republic of El Salvador doing a job and trying to do it in the best possible way. Unfortunately, there are a number of persons who are thinking of the year 1984 in a different manner from the way I think of it. To me 1984 is important because I am going to go home. However, for other people it is the year of change of government, and they act from a political viewpoint with an eye toward an electoral future.

We had a very vigorous campaign and a harsh one, in which there was a confrontation of parties, and not only from the normal viewpoint of ideology and principles. The confrontation also saw a high level of personal charges, perhaps caused by the fact that it had been so long since we had exercised the democratic right to vote and hold a free electoral campaign. I think this is the explanation of the reaction by the party member who made these statements. I am sure that you will hear other parties make other imputations. To my knowledge, there is no division within the PDC. However, in every party there may be sectors that follow a more radical policy regarding certain problems. In addition, there is the inevitable personal touch that a politician will want to give to his assessments. That is my reply.

[Moderator] Mr President, I am now going to recognize Ernesto Ramirez of LA PRENSA, the independent agency. Mr Ramirez.

[Question] Mr President, recently, during his visit to France, Panamanian President Royo called for a negotiated solution in El Salvador. According to the news from Paris, President Royo said that only true negotiations between the government and the guerrillas would bring peace to El Salvador. I would like to know your opinion of the Panamanian president's position and whether this was discussed in your meeting with him yesterday. Second, I would like to know whether this Panamanian attitude was one of the reasons for the exclusion of Panama from the Democratic Community. Thank you.

[Answer] Those are several questions in one. I will try to separate them. First of all, I expressed my viewpoint on negotiation by saying that I believe pacification in El Salvador is a complex issue and that I personally do not believe that simple negotiations will bring a solution. I spoke of a peace commission and other measures to try to bring into play all the sectors involved. Indeed, even I, in any activity aimed at pacification, would need the support of three parties. I do not even have a party. Therefore, I have to try to find a convergence of the three parties' opinions so they will support me.

Regarding the position of President Royo and of Panama, it is similar to that of other countries. I believe that given the fraternal ties that exist between our peoples and our governments, it is with the best intentions that they have looked at our drama with interest, and that they are trying to help and express their best wishes to help us emerge from it. It is from this perspective that I view the offers that have been made in the past by governments, sectors and groups to help us solve the problem. However, I wish to insist that I believe the problem is too complex to be solved by a single unilateral measure.

Regarding the last question about the Democratic Community, there is no relationship between the one thing and the other. I already explained the development of the community in response to another question, and the one has absolutely nothing to do with the other.

[Moderator] ACAN-EFE correspondent (Rafael Candanedo).

[Question] Could you briefly summarize for us the military and political aid given by the United States to your government and, if you cannot give specifics, although you already discussed that topic, the economic aid at present. Second question: What is the status of the investigation into Monsignor Romero's death?

[Answer] Regarding the second question, it is an issue that is being handled normally in the courts. You know that it is not easy to pursue investigations of this type and show significant progress. However, the normal judicial procedures are continuing, as are the necessary investigations.

The first question is very difficult. Not even in the third aspect, which is the economic aid, which one could suppose I would know well, do I have the figures. I can only say that in the economic area the aid is significant and very important to the Salvadoran economy. I do not believe it would be greatly significant for me to say two, four or six; I do not remember the figures, frankly. It is more important in the context of the economy than from the viewpoint of quantities. In other words, the economic difficulties that we are facing make this aid take on special significance.

The military aid, as I have been saying, is part of agreements that have existed for a long time and may have increased recently as a result of the circumstances, but we do not depend absolutely on it and it is not of great significance. That is a reference to military aid; the economic aid is very important.

[Moderator] Gentlemen, President Magana would like to thank you for your presence this morning.

[Magana] More than for their presence; I would like to thank them for their understanding, and I hope they have tried to understand my words and will forgive me for not being more specific -- not that I did not want to answer; but sometimes I am really not familiar with the problems. Since I have been in the post for only 2 months, I am still discovering new problems, so it is somewhat difficult. I will take this opportunity for you to convey to the Panamanian people and government my thanks for the hospitality and cordiality with which I have been received. I hope I can return soon with less formality, with fewer people guarding me, so I can have a more peaceful visit and really enjoy Panama. Thank you very much. [applause]

Royo on Talks

PA110424 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The following statement was made by President Aristides Royo just before Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana returned to his country:

[Begin Royo recording] I noticed in President Magana a great interest in what he termed the pacification process in El Salvador. I can appreciate his ideas and the plans he is trying to implement. I want to wish him luck in carrying out the pacification plans. I think he deserves our support and solidarity. However, I believe that this problem has to be solved by the Salvadorans themselves.

We also talked about the Central American Democratic Community, CDC, on which I already have a report. I believe firmly in unity. If there is a country that in the history of Latin America has believed in the union of peoples, that country is Panama. That is why Panama supports movements that promote union. When I talk of union, I am referring to union without discrimination, without exclusions. Let us hope that the CDC becomes a genuine Central American organization in which there is a community of interests and in which we can talk about international political, social and economic issues and mutual cooperation in a climate of complete freedom. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA TO DISCUSS BORDER ISSUES

PA110129 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1726 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] San Jose, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio has once again accused Sandinist soldiers of violating Costa Rican sovereignty. Volio said officially that "groups of Nicaraguan soldiers in the past few days have carried out illegal actions in the border area between the two countries."

Without offering details on the matter, the foreign minister added that all the information has been passed on to a mixed committee that will meet Monday in Managua to discuss the Costa Rican complaints and to agree on the marking of the boundaries.

Presidency Minister [as heard] Manuel Carballo said the Sandinist soldiers illegally entered the towns of Medio Queso and Poco Sol in Costa Rican territory. According to the foreign minister, on Monday Costa Rica will present irrefutable proof of the incursions and the illegal interference of the Sandinist army with Costa Rican boats on the San Juan River.

The Costa Rican committee will leave tomorrow for Nicaragua. The committee will be headed by Alvar Antiollon, Foreign Ministry director, who will be accompanied by Tirza Rivera, Manuel Freer, Eduardo Mora and Francisco Tacsan, National Security Agency chief.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY SEIZES 'LARGE' FMLN ARSENAL IN SOYAPANGO

PA091541 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2104 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- A large arsenal of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, was discovered today in Soyapango, 7 km east of San Salvador. The arsenal was found by the National Guard during a search operation in "Morazan No 1" development in Soyapango. There was no armed clash. Six persons, including a woman and two minors, were in the house where the cache was found.

According to a National Guard officer, the arsenal included 315 blocks of TNT, each weighing 3 and 1/2 pounds, 170 grenades and rockets, 2 Uzi machineguns, 160-mm mortar, 6 Uzi automatic pistols, 5 Chinese disposable rocket launchers, 8 rifles of various calibers and 3,000 rounds of ammunition. In addition, there were two sewing machines for making uniforms, knapsacks and clothes belonging to the guerrillas, a lathe to manufacture ammunition, a complete photo laboratory and electronic and communications equipment.

Military sources said the house was used to manufacture many weapons which were then carried to the country's interior under the ruse that they were sent by army units.

ARMED FORCES REPORT MASSIVE TERRORIST DESERTIONS

PA091249 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Jul 82 pp 2, 21

[Text] According to reports from the Armed Forces Press Committee, massive desertions are taking place in the ranks of terrorist groups scattered throughout several departments in the country. In addition to the 170 subversives that aboadoned their groups in Chalatenango Department, yesterday 55 more gave up subversion and turned themselves in to the military authorities in Chalateca.

Fifteen of the deserters surrendered to Potonico authorities and the other 40 to the military command in charge of security in Cerron Grande, according to the official report.

In less than a week more than 200 terrorists have given up subversion and turned over their weapons because they are convinced that the struggle is sterile for them but fruitful for their leaders, who without endangering their own lives, enjoy themselves at their homes or at the best hotels abroad.

GUERRILLAS INCREASE ATTACKS ON BUS SERVICES

PA101210 Paris AFP in Spanish 2349 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jul (AFP) -- Guerrilla attacks, which had been focused on the country's east and north, increased during the past few days in western El Salvador. The people of Santa Ana, capital of the department of the same name, woke up today without any bus service after several attacks on transportation, which forced bus owners to suspend activities indefinitely. FMLN guerrillas dynamited and burned 12 buses of the four transportation companies operating in Santa Ana.

In addition, several clashes occurred between the armed forces and the guerrillas, who blocked traffic with barricades, on the road that links Santa Ana with San Salvador. According to reports received in San Salvador, after a week of calm in the country's east, the FMLN resumed its action to systematically destroy the buses. Several vehicles were destroyed in San Vicente and San Miguel and these actions resulted in confrontations.

Traffic is virtually paralyzed on the Pan-American and coastal roads that link San Salvador with eastern El Salvador because of fear of guerrilla attacks. Meanwhile, the inhabitants of San Miguel reported that the city is almost isolated, without electricity, water and fuel.

Derail Freight Train

PA091255 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Jul 82 p 2

[Excerpts] A freight train driven by Francisco Sossa and under the responsibility of Jesus Zepeda was dynamited and derailed yesterday afternoon at km 171 in Canton San Diego. San Vicente jurisdiction, 1 km from the Negro bridge. The convoy was coming from San Miguel, and was protected by troops, according to military sources. Immediately after the blast and the derailing, extremists attacked the train and National Guardsmen and soldiers of the 5th Brigade protecting it with heavy automatic weapons. The troops repelled the attack and the clash lasted 30 minutes, with no casualties on either side, it was reported.

The sources added that so far this year terrorist groups have perpetrated several attacks against the railroad in San Vicente Department.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ASSOCIATION WITH CDC

PA091329 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Guatemala today joined the Central American Democratic Community [CDC]. This took place at a meeting among the foreign ministers of Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala in San Salvador. At a news conference after the meeting, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo announced the incorporation of Guatemala into the CDC. This is an excerpt of his speech:

[Begin recording] I am here representing Guatemala. I feel honored to be in the capital of this sister Central American republic that is part of our fatherland, so to speak. We came to join, with a spirit of reciprocity, this common effort that has vital, spiritual and legal bases for cooperation in search for peace and a Central American understanding.

At this solemn moment Guatemala, through me, is responding to the call of a historic and common destiny that today more than ever demands that our people and governments establish closer ties and stronger solidarity to achieve the development of our countries based on profound democratic convictions.

Guatemala's efforts for Central American integration have been internationally acknowledged. This integration effort has been in all aspects -- political, social, economic and cultural -- aimed at culminating in the creation of a Central American state. The Guatemalan Government is working for changes to lead my country, Guatemala, to a return to a de jure state and to the upholding of principles of international law, especially that of complete respect for the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries. We will also resist foreign meddling in our domestic affairs.

Guatemala believes it will take some time to create the basis for respect for the political principles that are the foundation of this community: the principle of free self-determination by the people, the right of the people to vote freely to elect their authorities and the principles of human civil and social rights. The objective is to consolidate an understanding that will secure peace and progress for our Central American and Caribbean community within a Latin American integration that our government and the Guatemalan people want.

I make this declaration to the media as Guatemala joins this community, in whose future and principles we believe. We assume the commitment of struggling for its advancement and for securing its praiseworthy goals.

ARMY REPORTS 19 PEASANTS KILLED BY SUBVERSIVES

PA091424 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The Army Public Relations Office today issued a statement noting, in its most important portion, the following: On 4 July, at approximately 1600 hours, a group of subversive criminals attacked in a cowardly manner the defenseless population of Chichipate Dos canton, Chichicastenango.

When they arrived they fooled the townspeople, since they were led by two persons wearing uniforms similar to those used by the army. When the people realized they had been fooled, they tried to escape, but the cowardly assassins in an inhuman fashion viciously killed 19 defenseless persons, including 3 minors. After their insane instincts were satisfied with this blood orgy, the assassins threw the bodies of their victims into a dry well. They then stole food and money.

HONDURAS

FUSEP COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBES RAID ON TERRORISTS

PA111826 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1228 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Communique issued by the Honduran Public Security Forces -- FUSEP -- read by Lt Carlos Quezada, chief of the FUSEP Public Relations Department -- live]

[Text] FUSEP, aware of its responsibilities and of the citizens' right to be informed of actions affecting public order and the maintenance of our democratic institutions, wishes to report on the events of the evening of Thursday, 8 July, and the morning of 9 July in the Florencia neighborhood of Tegucigalpa. During the operation, several persons, both subversives and members of the "Cobra" special squad, died. About 2115 on Thursday, after having located the hiding place of the subversives and terrorists who belong to the self-styled Froylan Turcios Revolutionary Command and who participated in the attacks on the National Electric Power Enterprise installations at Santa Fe and the Suyapa substation, the security forces surrounded the area. They asked the subversives, via loudspeakers, to surrender. The terrorists answered with a volley of fire from weapons and a shootout lasting several minutes ensued. This was followed by a clash of several hours, until the terrorists were silenced.

Inside the house, which served as the terrorists' operations center, a clandestine radio hooked up to the so-called Radio Venceremos was found. There was also logistical support equipment connected to similar groups in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. There were arms of many different calibers, a great number of fragmentation grenades, electrically-detonated bombs like the ones used to blow up the power stations, RPG-2 launchers, TNT, all sorts of subversive propaganda and considerable evidence of connections with leftist elements at the National Autonomous University of Honduras. There were also helmets like the ones used by the [word indistinct] personnel.

FUSEP deeply regrets the death in combat of 2d Lt Carlos Reyes Garcia and Cpl Marco Antonio Sierra Ordonez. Sgt Hermes Monje Escalante, Cpl Eleuterio Perez Martinez and Cobra members Jose Cristobal Flores Reyes and Luis Ernesto Mariadaga Carcamo were wounded and are being treated at a local hospital. All of these men belong to FUSEP's "Cobra" special squad.

The code names of the dead subversives are Alfredo, Carlos and Martinez. The special corps is trying to identify the subversives. The police have arrested several people suspected of having been connected to the terrorist group. Reyes Baca and his wife are among those arrested. They are known to have ties with several FSLN commanders and members. FUSEP hopes that the media will understand why newsmen were not allowed access to the scene of the clash. This measure was taken to protect the reporters' lives, because a number of bobby traps were found and deactivated by experts. It was also suspected that there were subversives in the Moscoso sector of Florencia neighborhood.

FUSEP apologizes to the citizens of Tegucigalpa, especially to the residents of Florencia neighborhood, for the hardships caused by the measures taken during critical moments of this police operation. However, FUSEP believes that these measures were required to protect the citizens' lives.

In conclusion, FUSEP wants it clearly understood that it will continue to intensify its investigations and that it will exercise strict and constant vigilance until it eradicates the last cancerous cell of international communists in which evil foreigners participate with the help of bad Hondurans, who we could well call renegades.

NICARAGUA

MACIAS TAKES ASYLUM IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA111219 Paris AFP in Spanish 2036 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Managua, 10 Jul (AFP) -- Edgar Maciaś, leader of the Peoples Social Christian Party, has taken asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in this capital, State Security Chief Lenin Cerna reported today.

Macias was earlier accused by the local magazine SOBERANIA of having "received money from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for use in actions to destablize the Nicaraguan revolution."

Macias denied the charges and sued the magazine for libel and slander.

The proceedings in the lawsuit had not been completed when Macias took asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua, Cerna said.

NONALIGNED CONVOKE MINISTERS MEETING ON LEBANON

PA092345 Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Havana, 9 Jul (AFP) — The Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau, which has been meeting in New York, decided today to convoke a special foreign ministers conference for discussion of the Lebanese situation, it was reported here today. The nonaligned foreign ministers meeting will be held in Nicosia 15-17 July, the announcement said.

Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis must pay an official visit to Yugoslavia in the next few days, informed sources said here. The conference was requested by the PLO's Yasir 'Arafat, who suggested Nicosia as the site. 'Arafat's request was sent to Cuba, which currently presides over the Nonaligned Movement. Coinciding with 'Arafat's request, the Algerian Government also asked for the foreign minister conference for the same purpose, offering Algiers as the site, the sources said. The final selection of Nicosia was determined after consultations among Algeria, Cyprus and the PLO, they added.

Today's meeting of the Coordinating Bureau, which decided on convocation of the conference, was presided over by Rolando Lopez del Amo, alternate Cuban delegate, the sources noted.

Malmierca on Meeting

PA120232 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has expressed his confidence that the special session of the Nonaligned Countries Coordinating Bureau on Palestine will find practical ways to help put an end to the barbarous Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Malmierca, who will attend the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Countries, to be held in the capital of Cyprus from Thursday to Saturday, emphasized the urgent need to put an end to the genocide being carried out in Lebanon, as well as to guarantee the Palestinian people the right to self-determination and their own independent state.

The Cuban foreign minister emphasized that the Nonaligned Countries will do everything possible to contain the onslaught of the Zionist regime and to see that the universal call for the withdrawal of the Israeli invading forces is heeded. We hope, Malmierca said, that the meeting will discuss and adopt practical ways of stopping the Israeli invasion, but the nature and scope of those measures will be determined during the special meeting, which we hope will be attended, despite the last-minute summons, by many delegations from both the member countries of the Coordinating Bureau and countries that are not members of that body. Malmierca also noted the possibility that one of the issues discussed at the meeting could be the prompt dispatching of a commission to Lebanon for an on-site investigation of the nature and consequences of the Israeli aggression.

For his part, Cyprus Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandhis expressed his certainty that the ministerial meeting will be one of the most important meetings of the Nonaligned Movement because it will examine the situation of the Palestinian people, who are facing one of their most difficult moments.

UN DISARMAMENT SESSION SEEN AS 'DISAPPOINTING'

PA120309 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Cuba has described as "disappointing" the results of the second round of special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which ended on Saturday without any substantial results. Cuban Ambassador Luis Sola Vila said at the closing session that the hope that a comprehensive disarament program would be achieved were frustrated by the intransigent, rhetorical and chauvinistic positions of those who have built their political careers on the basis of threats, blackmail and disregard for the basic interests of peace and for the legitimate rights of the developing countries.

Sola Vila referred to the speeches made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who advanced the thesis that nuclear armament is the only guarantee of peace and independence. Sola Vila also accused the United States and Great Britain of constantly resorting to procedural methods to prevent the establishment of a working group to deal with the issue of the production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons. He added that the same group of warlike countries refused to accept the suggestion that they pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and opposed the adoption of specific measures that many states proposed in this regard.

The Cuban ambassador said that there is such lack of political willingness to negotiate in a serious and constructive manner that the recommendations of the UN General Assembly and of peace-loving forces are ignored.

CASTRO AWARDS MEDAL TO CONGOLESE PRESIDENT

PA112133 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, has said: I receive this high honor of the Cuban revolution as a gesture to the Congolese people for their efforts in the construction of a socialist society. Sassou-Nguesso made this statement at the ceremony held last night at the Palace of the Revolution in Havana, shortly after official talks between delegations headed by the two presidents.

At the ceremony top Cuban leader Fidel Castro bestowed on Sassou-Nguesso the National Order of Jose Marti, Cuba's highest medal.

Guillermo Garcia, commander of the revolution and member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, made a speech stating the Council of State's decision to bestow the high honor on Nguesso. He said that among the reasons the Congolese leader deserves the award is the high esteem and sympathy Cubans feel toward the Congolese Workers Party and his work at the head of the Congolese nation and party. The visit is also an expression of solidarity and friendship. Guillermo Garcia said the Congolese delegation's visit to Cuba and his meetings with Fidel Castro and the Cuban people will be a new landmark in the increasing ties of development that unite our countries, parties, peoples, and governments.

Sassou-Nguesso said the order Fidel Castro bestowed on him is an incentive to continue the struggle and to hold high the revolutionary flame that so many men have defended with their honor, like Cuban national hero Jose Marti and Congolese national hero Marien Ngouabi.

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM SUMMIT COULD POSSIBLY MEET IN OCTOBER

FL092229 Bridgetown CANA in English 2137 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 9, CANA -- The Caribbean Community secretary general, Dr Kurleigh King, said today there was a real possibility of CARICOM heads of governments conference taking place in Jamaica this October.

Dr King told CANA he could not deny a report by the Belizean prime minister, Mr George Price, two days ago that the meeting was slated for Kingston.

He was speaking following a news conference at the conclusion of a three-day CARICOM ministerial meeting here on health problems in the region.

Dr King said consultations were still going on the tentative Jamaica meeting, but declined to commit further on the issue.

The heads of governments meeting, which CARICOM officials have been trying to convene since the last conference in 1975, was proposed for this month, but was deferred after Guyana said it could no longer host the meeting.

CHILE

PINOCHET MEETS HIGH COMMANDS, JUNTA 7 JUL

PY092158 Santiago Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2337 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Yesterday the president of the republic held meetings with the high commands of the armed forces and the entire government junta.

At the end of the meetings the president told journalists that in addition to issues of military interest they had discussed the most urgent measures necessary to overcome the loss of houses due to the recent storm as well as the state of the mediation.

The president then referred to the solemn ceremony during which 77 medals commemorating the battle of Concepcion were given to the 77 most outstanding Chilean young people during 1982, including football player Elias Figueroa Brander and champion boxer Benedicto Villablanca Estrada.

COLOMBIA

GOVERNMENT APPROVES CREDIT OPERATION WITH USSR

PA101201 Paris AFP in Spanish 0102 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Bogota, 9 Jul (AFP) -- The Colombian Government today approved a $110.9 million credit arrangement with the Soviet Union for the construction of the Urra hydroelectric project in northern Colombia.

According to a communique from the National Council of Foreign Policy, the contract will be signed by the Electric Corporation of the Atlantic Coast (Corelca) and the Soviet foreign trade organization Energomashesport.

The funds from this loan will be used to partially finance the foreign currency expenses required by the project, which will be carried out in two phases and will permit the use of the waters of the Sinu River in Cordoba Department, some 800 km from Bogota.

The Urra dam will generate 1.2 million kilowatts. It is scheduled to begin operation in 1989 at a total cost of $1,851,300,000, of which $1.04 billion will be obtained with foreign credits and the rest with local funds.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MILITARY PLEDGES SUPPORT TO PRESENT, NEW LEADERS

FL101410 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The country's military high command reiterated its support to President Jacobo Majluta, said Lt Gen Mario Imbert McGregor, secretary of stae for the armed forces, (?during a meeting) between the military high commands and the president. Imbert McGregor confirmed the Dominican military's loyalty to the Constitution.

The high military leader stressed that the military high commands will extend the same support to the new government headed by Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco and scheduled to be inaugurated on 16 August, as given to President Majluta who, he pointed out, has their total support for the duration of his term in office. Lt Gen Imbert McGregor also said that the military hierarchy will maintain its loyalty to the legally constituted civilian body.

The country's main military chiefs met for half the day yesterday with President Jacobo Majluta at the armed forces recreation hall. Besides Lt Gen Mario Imbert McGregor, Maj Gen Paulino Reyes de Leon, chief of police, the deputy chif of police, and the chiefs and deputy chiefs of staff of the Dominican Army, Navy and Air Force, also participated in the meeting.

PERU

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES ARGENTINE COUNTERPART

PY100310 Paris AFP in Spanish 1939 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 3 Jul (AFP) -- It was learned in this capital today that Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde has sent a congratulatory note to this Argentine counterpart Lt Gen Reynaldo Bignone, repeating his desire to tighten relations between the two nations.

I am pleased, Belaunde states in his note, to express on behalf of the Peruvian Government and people the most fervent desire for the success of the important mission entrusted to your excellency, and to voice assurances that your noble objectives will reaffirm the well-being and prosperity of the noble Argentine people and will guarantee their rights.

I am also pleased on this occasion to reiterate the firm desire of the Peruvian Government to maintain the traditional relations of friendship between our countries and to contribute to the permanent reestablishment of peace.